

made in writing about Kentucky and Louisville's blazing and unprovoked reception to the nominee, for the fact that the demonstration was the fruit of special effort on the part of the lively, energetic Republican leaders in Kentucky—"Tobe" Hest, Morrow, the Governor; Richard Scott of Lexington, who covered the State with chains of Republican clubs; Dick Ernst of Covington, Roscoe Searcy and the fighting women of the party, Mrs. Carlisle Bradley South, Mrs. Marvella H. Lewis and many others who are putting a new spirit into Republican campaign work in the Blue Grass State.

Kentucky Women Diligent.

They say here that Mrs. South, hailed all along the line to-night, has won thousands of Democratic votes for Senator Harding and that Mrs. Lewis has been a whirlwind of energy for the Republican cause. All summer the hopeful Republicans have been trying to get Senator Harding down here, demanding his presence as their "Kentucky right, sub"; insisting that his coming would absolutely clinch the State. Now they had him, and they proceeded to take out the old Kentucky welkin and make it ring and ring and ring. But even with a big discount the news points to Republican victory here.

Senator Harding arrived here at 8 P. M. after making a dozen speeches along the line of the Southern Railway from Chattanooga. At Danville he was joined by Mr. Ernest Gov. Morrow, Dick Stoll of Lexington, Representative Langley, Lieut. Gov. Ballard and Frank B. Russell, and a few friends at the station. The Senator was escorted by a band of thousands at the station, Fourth and G streets. The Senator dined with Mrs. Harding, Mr. Ernst, Senator New and a few friends at the Seelbach, and resumed his triumphal procession immediately afterward escorted by throngs of enthusiastic followers to the armory. Although 11,000 chairs had been arranged in this great auditorium, and although 4,000 people managed to wedge into the aisles, the thousands who literally demanded a speech. The result was an overflow meeting and a second speech, as was the case at Chattanooga last night.

The meeting in the armory, humming with enthusiasm even in the heat of the closely packed places, began with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and as the strains of the national air-died away there were crackling shouts of "Harding!" "Harding!" "We want Harding!"

A Crash of Applause.

At 8:15 o'clock the Senator and Mrs. Harding found a difficult way through the stage crowded to their places upon the platform, and then the armory rocked to the crash of applause. This applause had in it the high and leaping note instantly recognizable as spontaneous, the note pitched to a regular key one heard only occasionally.

Gov. Morrow, himself a great popular figure in Kentucky, victor at the last election, by a margin of 40,000 votes, and winner of Louisville itself by more than 19,000, was the chairman of the meeting, and one of the hardest jobs that Ed Morrow ever tackled was to keep the 15,000 quiet long enough to get his own talk done with and to present Mrs. Marvella H. Lewis for her brief, effective introduction of Senator Harding.

Probably the most important thing Senator Harding said was that which touched upon the "assurance" he had received from the other great nations that a new kind of world association for the purpose of peace, such as he favors, and will work for, has their approval, and will work for, has their approval.

If this means, as many took it to mean, that Senator Harding has been assured privately that the nations of Europe do not insist on the ratification of the League of Nations that was made at Paris, but will take any plan of co-operative association the United States is willing to go into, it may be taken to answer one of the main pro-league contentions that it must be the Wilson League or no league at all.

He took up the subject of a world association of nations in its relation to trade. Having rejected the League of Nations as expressed in Article X, of the League of Nations, our first duty, he said, "is to set our faces toward an association with the other nations of the world under which each may be free to express its own nationalism but in which the mutual commercial and trade problems may be worked out."

Most Uphold Foreign Trade.

"I regard such a policy as perhaps the greatest contribution that can be made to create bonds for the maintenance of the world's peace. I regard such an arrangement, to which I have assurance that the other great nations would be willing parties, as one step in a policy of upbuilding our foreign trade."

By discussing the development of foreign trade, the Senator pictured it as standing upon a tripod. The legs of the tripod are international finance, merchant marine, and production coupled with salesmanship. Government, he said, could aid or obstruct these three processes, and he intended to aid. He declared that high standards of American commercial practices have always been maintained by Republican policies, while the Democratic policies have obstructed and cast a blight upon trade.

He emphasized the part which credit and finance play in foreign trade. He encouraged the study of credit conditions in foreign countries, presenting the opinion that it was not the part of a wise government to support foreign trade by loans and credits, but that the taxpayers must do this for themselves.

"We cannot compete upon equal basis with a country whose people are willing to invest in foreign loans until the people of America who can invest have available the enlightenment and information which will cause them to back up their foreign trade," he said.

He discussed more fully the upbuilding of the merchant marine, declaring himself in favor of the Jones act, which was intended to make it possible for America to hold the advantage gained by the war time gain in American bottoms.

He said he stood for the growing American merchant marine because it is the only protection we have against discrimination in shipping. He declared himself in favor of retaining the Seamen's act of 1915.

He spoke of resentment existing because of the neglect and impediments which have been heaped on our foreign trade during the last eight years.

Humiliated by Diplomacy.

Speaking of the diplomatic field, he said: "We have seen a complete failure of the Administration either to gather or to give to our business men and to our people any warning of the coming of the world war. The impending conflict was being discussed by European statesmen and diplomatic clerks, but our own State Department gave the American foreign trade no warning. This may have been due to the fact that the Democratic Administration had demoralized our diplomatic service by removing from the posts in important places substantially every trained man and replacing them by untrained men, some of whom

Plan for Harding-Cox League Debate Declined

ON BOARD SENATOR HARDING'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Oct. 14.—Republican managers on Senator Harding's train announced definitely late to-day that the Democratic proposal for a League of Nations debate between the Republican nominee and Gov. Cox would not be accepted.

Senator Harry S. New, head of the Republican Speakers' Bureau, said he had not yet received the proposal sent to him by Senator Pat Harrison, in charge of Democratic speaking arrangements, and added:

"I would not for a moment consider a proposal so utterly absurd."

There were no other qualifications than that of being large campaign contributors."

At present, the Senator said, "we can find out nothing from our Government as to conditions in countries which need our help and where we might find good markets."

"It would be difficult," he said, "to name a time or a place, a year or a State, which exhibited more of secret diplomacy."

"We have tasted to the dregs a policy which humiliates American pride and represents the lowest possible ebb of Government service."

"We need," he said, "a complete new policy in building our foreign trade. There will be a minimum of secrecy in such matters when he is elected, he promised. He will try to give the people dependable information as to what is going on in the world."

This new policy includes a reorganization of our Department of State and of the Department of Commerce. They are doing overlapping work and their policies often conflict, he said.

Proposes State Revision.

"One possible plan," he suggested, "is to place under the State Department the determination of policies, the furnishing of information, and the giving of assurance of aid and protection which affects American foreign trade. Another possible plan is that of a special department, sponsored by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, so that we may efficiently direct all our energies under one definite programme."

It is through our foreign trade, the Senator declared, that we can "most honorably perform our obligations to mankind."

This is the way American ideals can be spread. It represents the policy of practical idealism to which the nation is not yet ready to respond.

Coming up from Tennessee to-day, Senator Harding spoke at Somerset, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lawrenceburg and Shelbyville before reaching Louisville. At Somerset he scored the Administration's Mexican policy, saying:

"Many speakers for the Democratic party are saying that Republican success means war with Mexico. It seems to be a specialty with the Democratic party to foresee war and then to keep us out of it during the campaign. The Republican party is not a war party, though we did insist upon fighting vigorously and with all our resources when we were involved in the great world conflict."

"But this campaign scare will not deceive America a second time. The policy of the present Administration, which brought distrust in Mexico and humiliation at home, will be quickly reversed when we come into power. Instead of war it will bring confidence, respect and tranquility to Mexico."

The Republican policy, we never intend to tell them who shall govern them. We want to extend a helping hand when invited to do so. We ask nothing except the protection of American lives when rightfully in Mexican territory, and the protection of American property which is rightfully owned there."

We ask that of Mexico and everybody else in the world. That doesn't mean war but the Golden Rule of international relationship, respect for the rights of Americans, which we mean to give to all other nations."

Centre Collegians Heckle.

There was a lively meeting at Danville, where Harding left the train to make a speech before a crowd which included the students of famous Centre College. The football team gave him a rousing cheer, and this was answered by a Cox yell from a group of Centre men near the platform. The breach of good manners brought from Harding this comment put straight:

"I do not object to men voicing their sentiments, but I take it that I am in the presence of Kentucky gentlemen."

The answering applause subdued the Cox students. A reference to the President brought this interruption:

"I refer to the President," said Senator Harding, "because he is very much a part of this campaign, and again he is backed by the applause of the majority of the crowd."

Practically every speech emphasized his position that he is against the League of Nations as submitted to the Senate, but in favor of a world association which will leave the United States free in the exercise of its conscience and good judgment.

Senator Harding spent the night at the Seelbach Hotel here and will leave for Indiana at 9 A. M. to-morrow. He is booked for brief speeches at Jeffersonville, Evansville, Seymour, Columbus and Franklin before reaching Indianapolis, where he speaks to-morrow night. Senator New is in charge of the Indiana trip.

BORAH FINDS ARTICLE XI WORSE THAN ARTICLE X.

Says League Is European Covenant of Autocracy.

COX CLAIMS MANY GROUPS OPPOSE HIM

Nominee Back in Ohio Lists Parties as Supporting Harding.

AGAIN DEFENDS LEAGUE Ends Hard Day's Campaign Among Familiar Towns of His Own State.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Gov. Cox had a little front porch on his own account to-night when he came back into home territory from his roving campaign and listed for the benefit of 6,000 friends and acquaintances jammed in Memorial Hall some of the elements which he said oppose him.

That Senator Harding has behind him "the most motley array of questionable groups and influences that ever were behind a candidate, an array that for survey brings the crimson blush of humiliation to an American," was asserted by the Democratic Presidential nominee.

Characterizing the various groups named as "parties," Gov. Cox asserted that among Senator Harding's supporters were the following:

"The reactionary party," whose members opposed our successful prosecution of the war.

"The Italian party, whose members place a little Italian imperialism over the interests of this nation."

"The 'low wage' party, an organization with a definite understanding that wages must come down."

"The suppression party, whose members say or believe that every bit of progressive thought is to be choked."

"The Greek party and the Bulgarian party, with a common purpose to punish those who considered the welfare of the world . . . superior to the claims of nationalistic ambition."

"The bayonet party, which believes martial law is a solvent for all industrial disputes."

"The national isolation party, whose object is to secure autocratic position in the world and whose creed is selfishness."

"The liberty bond speculators party, now arranging a sudden coup . . . to the prejudice of the taxpayers."

"The Anti-Federal Reserve act, which seeks to escape payment of tax on incomes swollen by war profits."

"The Anti-League of Nations party, possessing a perfect understanding with Senator Harding that he is to scuttle the plan looking to international peace."

"The munitions making party, an organization with a vast propaganda fund . . . ready and eager to enroll the youth of the nation."

"The Afro-American party, whose hyphenated activity has attempted to stir up troubles among the negroes upon false claims that it can bring social equality."

Gov. Cox's Columbus speech ended a hard day of campaigning in Ohio, with speeches in Van Wert, Delphos, Lima, Wapakoneta, Sidney, Piqua and Urbana, towns of from 10,000 to 50,000 and territory in which he is almost a local figure, having visited them during his four races for the Governorship.

Gov. Cox championed the League of Nations exclusively to-night, deviating only enough to specify the special interests which he asserted seek a Republican victory, each of the groups which he described as a party he made some stinging comment.

WADSWORTH ATTACKS WILSON EXTRAVAGANCE Tells Workers Republicans Will Cut H. C. L.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. LITTLE FALLS, Oct. 14.—Senator James W. Wadsworth received tremendous ovations at meetings throughout Herkimer county to-day. The first was held at Ilion, the home of the Remington typewriter plant and the Remington Arms Company, where more than 1,500 workmen missed their noonday meal to hear Mr. Wadsworth and Job Hedges. The nature of his audience prompted the Senator to dwell at some length on the tariff, pointing out that such great industries as exist in Ilion were made possible by a Republican tariff.

An afternoon rally was held at Herkimer, which drew an overflow crowd, over half of whom were women, who were especially enthusiastic in their greeting.

The biggest meeting was that held here to-night in the home town of Representative Snyder, who presided. The audience gave Senator Wadsworth a rousing ovation, with workers in the textile mills and suface leaders joining in. The high cost of living was referred to and reduction was predicted under Republican administration. The Wilson Administration was denounced by Senator Wadsworth for its extravagance and for the burden of taxation it has put on the people. The Senator said he found a growing unrest up State over the league issue and a determination on the part of the people not to accept the Wilson covenant.

Senator Wadsworth charged the Wilson Administration with spending \$15,000,000 a day to run the Government, and yet the deficit and orgy of extravagance continued. The Democratic Administration shows not the slightest concern, he said, and we are always paying for blunders of Wilson and his associates.

Other speakers at the meeting were Job Hedges and Mrs. Susan Gleason of New York.

THE Knickerbocker Ice Wagon and the Fifth Avenue Bus

Each and every morning there is "a woman who sees" the Knickerbocker ice wagon at the Union League Club at the same hour. She says that coming down on the bus she has noticed the wagon every week-day morning for a year now—through snow and heat. And she knows that Knickerbocker Service is uniformly regular.

The machinery of a good club runs smoothly and as regularly as clockwork. The same is true of all well-regulated homes. It is such clubs and such homes that the Knickerbocker Ice Company lists as patrons.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

We pay the 4% Normal Federal Income Tax Ask for Booklet J-71

Realty Associates Investment Corporation

31 Nassau St. New York — 162 Remsen St. Brooklyn

Denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1000

Currently Trust Company of New York, Trustee of this Trust

From England's famous South Sea Bubble, in 1720, and John Law's fantastic scheme for liquidating the National Debt of France, down to 520% Miller and the operations of Ponzi, in Boston, it has been demonstrated time and time again that the mass of mankind can be stampeded by almost any appeal to their lust for gold.

These advertisements are addressed to people of judgment, whether that judgment be inherited or acquired by experience, who prefer the guaranteed security of 6% Prudence-Bonds, to the glowing attractions of speculation!

We have prepared a booklet describing Prudence-Bonds in detail, which we will send without any obligation to you.

We pay the 4% Normal Federal Income Tax Ask for Booklet J-71

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10,212 Trade Ships Have Passed Panama Canal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The number of commercial vessels which have traversed the Panama Canal since its opening in 1914 had passed the ten thousand mark at the close of the fiscal year ended last June 30. According to the canal record 10,212 ships had passed through. The average monthly number of vessels making the passage has risen steadily, except during a few months in 1915-16 when land slides closed the waterway, until it reached 144.9 ships a month during the first half of the present year.

COX TO SPEAK HERE SATURDAY, OCT. 23

Democratic Nominee Swings East Next Week, to Jersey and New York.

Gov. Cox, the Democratic nominee for President, will speak in this city on Saturday, October 23, following an address in Trenton the preceding day. From Trenton he will go to Princeton by motor car, after which he will go to New Brunswick, Rahway and Elizabeth by train, speaking from the rear platform. In the evening he will be at Kreuger's Auditorium in Newark, where he will be the guest of James R. Nugent, one of the most violent "wets" in the United States. Gov. Cox will speak in Jersey City the same evening.

The next afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in the ballroom at the Waldorf, the Democratic candidate will defend his position on the League of Nations before the Marquette Club. In the evening he will talk at a big Madison Square Garden rally.

Senator Pat Harrison said yesterday he had received acknowledgment of the receipt of his challenge for a debate between Gov. Cox and Senator Harding on the League of Nations, said to Senator Harry S. New, head of the Republican Speakers' Bureau in Chicago. It said the Harrison communication would be turned over to Senator New on his return to his office on Sunday.

Gov. Cox is expected to make a special appeal for funds to distribute league propaganda to women, Edith Bolling Wilson, wife of the President, has replied: "Am very happy to be one of the thousand women to respond, and hereby inclose my check for \$100."

George White, chairman of the National Committee, continued yesterday his effort to make the public believe Cox was winning by shouting it loudly from the housetops and declarations that the Republicans were losing ground and were looking for some way to regain it.

"I have heard," he said, "that one of these plans contemplates the announcement by Mr. Harding of a cabinet in advance of the balloting. It is to contain the names of distinguished men who are seemingly discharging their party obligations at the expense of their convictions and consciences. If the plan is carried out its purpose would be to impress a disgusted nation with the fact that a weak President could surround himself with strong men."

COOLIDGE CHALLENGED BY F. D. ROOSEVELT Democrat Would Have Governor Debate Anything.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 14.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, to-night challenged Gov. Coolidge, Republican nominee for Vice President, to a joint debate on the League of Nations "any time, any place."

The challenge was contained in a telegram addressed to Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Democratic National Speakers' Bureau, which Mr. Roosevelt read before an audience which packed the Coliseum here to-night. It said:

"Have just read of your offer for joint debate between Gov. Cox and Senator Harding in order to make still more clear the difference in their positions on the League of Nations. Why leave me out? I would be delighted to discuss the league and lots of other things with Gov. Coolidge any time, any place. I authorize you to act as my second and to attend to the preliminaries."

"In the face of what the league has done and is doing, what reason is there to suspect want of purpose on the part of the nations who have already entered the league?" the Ambassador continued.

"What warrant to think they are ready to cast it all aside? I challenge the statement that any such intention is in their minds, and speaking from personal knowledge, of the views of not a few of the responsible statesmen in Europe, I assert that nothing is further from their thoughts."

Useless to Plan New League.

"Those who would undertake the negotiation of a new covenant under present conditions are doomed to certain and inevitable disappointment. The delay, hesitation and discord that have attended the discussion of the 'treaty in America' have had an ill, indeed a disastrous, effect upon our standing with other nations. One must be an optimist to believe thirty-nine Powers will acquiesce in a new suggestion from America."

The speaker then proceeded to ridicule Senator Harding's league speech, saying that the "simple process" of declaring war with Germany ended would "render it unnecessary to consider the pending questions of German ships, German cables, the cost of the army of occupation and various other matters of like nature still pending between the two countries but that have not deterred

other nations from signing the treaty of Versailles."

Of Senator Harding's programme he remarked: "It is a programme so simple, so statesmanlike, so certain to succeed, that to criticize it would be rank timidity."

"When all of Senator Harding's programme is finished," he said, "we shall offer in our most benignant manner to a grateful and expectant world a new covenant for a new association to take the place of the one which we have scrapped."

Ambassador Davis favored "trying" the league anyway, despite objections, and said that the league was especially needed now because of the post-bellum discords. He then pointed out that the United States was committed to and inextricably bound up with an international policy of more active participation in world affairs than ever before.

The speaker denied that "were the United States 'how to member of the league American troops would be fighting in Poland by saying that no British, French or other troops of nation members of the league were fighting in Poland. He did not speak of France's recent aid to Poland."

He said the United States ran grave risks by staying out of the league. The first, he said, was the economic one of disturbed foreign markets and of lost foreign trade. The second was the political risk that other nations would become jealous of our prosperity and angered at our aloofness, with the result that we will "have to arm to the very teeth in our own defence."

The last risk, he said, is the moral one of diminished prestige abroad, "of opportunities for great service ignored and flouted, of our leadership in a great cause cast aside."

COLBY DESCRIBES COX AS PROGRESSIVE Says Harding Drifts Into Sea of Opportunism.

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"James M. Cox is essentially of Presidential calibre," said Mr. Colby. "He measures up to the full requirements of these extraordinary times. I predict he will be your President, and he deserves to be."

Turning his attention to the Republican nominee, he said: "There is not a man like Taft or Wickersham or Strauss or Lowell, there is not a man such as the mild reservationist Senators who can harbor any illusions as to Mr. Harding. Some of these unfortunate Republicans had felt that it was all right for Mr. Harding to get elected by insincere subservience to the political rulers of the Borah-Johnson type, and they hoped that only after he was elected would Borah and Johnson become acquainted with the full measure of Harding's betrayal of them. And then it would be too late for them to imperil Republican success at the polls."

"Harding could then say, 'All I ever opposed was the Wilson League, but I am in favor of the Harding league,' and with a little translation my sincere friend, Mr. Taft, could find that we were coming into the society of nations by the western gate, not like guests, through the main entrance, but like flunkies, through the alley."

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DAVIS URGES TRIAL OF LEAGUE BY U. S.

Ambassador Says It Is Operating and Outlines Some of Its Activities.

ASSAILS HARDING VIEWS Speaker Defends Covenant at Cooper Union Meeting—Beck to Oppose To-night.

John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, defended the League of Nations last night before a large audience in Cooper Union. He said the league already is a going concern, and replied to Senator Harding's league speech by saying that "for an organization that has passed beyond the possibility of restoration the League of Nations shows surprising signs of life."

Ambassador Davis's speech was delivered under auspices of the public lecture bureau of the Board of Education. To-night James M. Beck will speak at the Union against the league. Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale presented Ambassador Davis. Ernest L. Crandall called the meeting to order and Anning S. Prall, president of the Board of Education, presided.

"The statement has recently been made in high quarters," said Ambassador Davis, "that the original league, mistakenly conceived and unreasonably insisted upon, has undoubtedly passed beyond the possibility of restoration. Yet since the league's foundation it has held four or more meetings, and on November 13 its assembly will convene, attended by representatives of thirty-nine powers. Without the aid and presence of the United States the nations of the world are steadily proceeding to lay the foundations of a new world order and are pressing on with the work the league was intended to accomplish."

Outlines Work of League.

Ambassador Davis enumerated the various activities of the league to show that Senator Harding's charge that it is moribund is untrue. These activities he said were: Governing the Saar Valley, controlling through a High Commissioner the city of Danzig, selected permanent committees on all questions, held international congresses on health, sea, labor, and international criminal law, which have produced concrete programmes; called the Brussels financial conference, combating typhus in Poland and repatriating prisoners of war, acted as arbitrator between Sweden, Finland, Poland and Lithuania, although Ambassador Davis did not say with what success in the last named case.

Besides these activities, the speaker said, the league is dealing with four subjects of first rate importance to the United States—registration of treaties, disarmament, preparation of mandates and international court.

The question was, Ambassador Davis said, whether the United States should go in or stay out. It then became evident that the audience, about half men and half women, but "nice looking" and apparently prosperous, was Democratic and had come to hear what it liked to hear. Some persons called out "Stay out!" "Stay out!" whereupon there arose a shout of "Go in!"

"In the face of what the league has done and is doing, what reason is there to suspect want of purpose on the part of the nations who have already entered the league?" the Ambassador continued.

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